support for electrification of those remote un-electrified census villages and un-electrified hamlets of electrified census villages in various States where grid-extension is either not feasible or not cost effective. Such villages are provided basic facilities for electricity through various non-conventional energy sources. Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the benchmark costs of the electricity generation systems is provided for approved projects for electrification of remote un-electrified Census villages/hamlets through non-conventional energy sources.

Funds released under RVE programme during 2005-06 to the three States are as under:

State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Gujarat	45
Maharashtra	285
Rajasthan	247

Development of solar and wind energy

3877. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the development of non-conventional energy sources in the country, particularly the solar and wind energies during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereon;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out to harness solar, wind and ocean energies to meet the huge power supply needs of the country and at the same time save the environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements likely to be made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Government is promoting development of various renewable energy sources such as wind, small hydro, solar and biomss throughout the country. In this regard, financial and fiscal inventives are being provided that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation,

concessional duties and relief from taxes. In addition, preferential tariff is given to grid interactive renewable power in most potential States. Publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices are also created through print and electronic media and special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas are being organised. 540 district-level Advisorty Committee have been constituted in States to facilitate effective coordination of renewable energy schemes/programmes.

(b) Details of the achievements under various renewable energy schemes/programmes as on 31.03.2006 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The aim is to add 1,00,000 MW power generation capacity during the 10th and 11th Plan periods of which renewables are to contribute 10,000 MW, comprising 5% through wind, 3% through bio-energy and 2% through small hydro. The target for the 10th Plan is 3075 MW, of which 4650 MW has already been added during the first four years of the plan period. Tidal energy, however, is still in technology demonstration phase and not yet commercially viable.

Statement

Details of the achievements under various renewable energy schemes/ programmes as on 31.03.2006

Sl.No.	Sources/Systems	Cumulative Achievements as on 31.03.2006
1	2	3
	I. Power From Renewables	
A.	Grid-interactive renewable power	
1.	Solar Photovoltaic Power	2.74 MW
2.	Wind Power	5310.40 MW
3.	Small Hydro Power (up to 25 MW)	1826.43
4.	Biomass Power/Cogeneration	912.53 MW
5.	Biomass Gasifier	1.00 MW
6.	Energy Recovery from Waste	34.95 MW
	Sub Total	8088.05 MW
B.	Distributed renewable power	
7.	Biomass Gasifier	69.87MW
8.	Energy Recovery from Waste	11.03 MW
	Sub Total	**80.90 MW**
	TOTAL (A+B)	8168.95 MW

1	2	3
	II. Remote Village Electrification	2237/594 (villages/hamlets)
	III. Decentralised Energy Systems	
9.	Family Type Biogas Plants	38.34 lakh
10.	Community/Institutional/Night-soil-based biogas plants	3902 nos.
11.	Improved Chulha	3.52 crore
12.	Solar Photovoltaic Programme	
	i. Solar Street Lighting System	54795 nos.
	ii. Home Lighting System	342607 now.
	iii. Solar Lantern	478058 nos.
	iv Solar Power Plants	1566 kWp
13.	Solar Thermal Programme	
	i. Solar Water Heating Systems	1.5 million sq.m. collector area
	ii. Solar Cookers	6.00 lakhs
14.	Wind Pumps	1111 nos.
15.	Aero-generator/Hybrid Systems	484.68 kW
16.	Solar-Photovoltaic Pumps	7015 nos.
	IV. Other Programmes	
17.	Energy Parks	459 nos.
18.	Aditya Solar Shops	81 nos.

MW=Megawatt kW=Kilowatt, kWp=Kilowatt peak, sq.m.=square metre

Power generation from Industrial waste

3878. SHRI MANOHAR GAJANAN JOSHI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to generate 1000 MW from industrial waste; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) (a) and (b) A potential of about 15,000 MW for generation of power through cogeneration has been estimated in various core industries such as sugar industry, fertilizers, distilleries, paper and pulp industry, rice mills etc. This includes a potential of about 5,000 MW through bagasse cogeneration in sugar mills. Under the Programme being implemented by the Ministry, 63 bagasse cogeneration projects have been installed which are exporting 526 MW surplus power to the grid.